

Government to Control All Oil Supply

GERMAN GOVERNMENT EXTENDS ITS SUBMARINE ZONE

WILSON'S TERMS WAR AND PEACE ARE ACCLAIMED

Came at Right Moment to Counteract Any Evil Effects Latest German Propaganda.

ATMOSPHERE IS CLEARED

London Papers Play Up Stated Conditions.

Address Served Manifold Purpose—Bolshevik Request Answered—Russians Heartened.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Approval of President Wilson's address to congress, setting forth America's program for war and peace, was heard on every side in Washington today and the opinion seemed universal that the president had chosen the psychological moment to counteract any evil effects of Germany's latest peace propaganda.

Although some professed to believe the Germans might find the terms laid down acceptable as a basis of negotiations, most officials saw in the proposals only a clearing of the atmosphere for the allies, heartening of the Russians and the furnishing of a light for the German people if they chose to see it.

It was authoritatively stated that the president decided to address congress at this time in an effort to prevent resumption of negotiations between the Russians and Germans at Brest-Litovsk and counteract the duplicity of the Germans shown in their dealing with the Russians. The president in making his speech assumed that the Russo-German peace negotiations definitely had been broken off.

Another reason for the president's message was found in the necessity of making some reply to the request of the Bolsheviks that the United States and the entire join in the peace negotiations. Germany made it a condition of the negotiations that Russia should bring in the allies. Since the United States and the allies have not recognized the Bolshevik government, it was deemed necessary that the United States set forth its aims in a public announcement which might be given circulation in Russia, following the example of Premier Lloyd George.

Is Model of Open Diplomacy. The Fall Mail Gazette constitutes an effective model of frank and open diplomacy. It remarks that the strongest German microscopes will be taxed to find evidence of discord between the words and those of Premier Lloyd George.

After summarizing the speech the Fall Mail Gazette continues: "If the German press does not like Mr. Lloyd George's program it will scarcely find President Wilson's more congenial. . . . President Wilson includes in his ultimate aspirations some conditions which may seem impracticable to our present vision and which in any case can only mature as the fruit of long-searching deliberations. But the allies have proved their possession of the permanent removal of those menaces whereby the life of free peoples has been poisoned and jeopardized."

Land Powers in Advantage. The Westminster Gazette is the only paper to comment on President Wilson's inclusion in his program of absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside the territorial waters. The newspaper says that in such a world as to which the president looks forward, with an association of nations affording a guarantee of political independence in all states, mutual covenants, disarmament by mutual consent and freedom, as far as possible, from economic barriers, this aspiration could have no corresponding diminution of military power on land, which, it argues, would work to the great advantage of military land power and to the great disadvantage of all others, America included.

The Independence Belge, which has been published in London since the evacuation of Brussels, says:

Russian View Praised. "The credit which Mr. Wilson gives to the Russian revolution, the removal of the danger which its development might present from the allied viewpoint, proves how superior Mr. Wilson is to the average statesman and leader of the peoples in respect of both his human qualities and his intellectual attainments. Never has a statesman given proof of larger mentality or higher conception of his duties as arbiter of the nation than has Mr. Wilson in this pronouncement on behalf of Russia."

Lord Northcliffe's Evening News, while of the opinion that Mr. Wilson's declarations regarding the removal of economic barriers and the freedom of the seas need further elucidation, indorses enthusiastically his attitude toward Russia. Summing up, the newspaper says:

Greatest Since Lincoln. The Evening Star again lauds Mr. Wilson as the greatest American president

U-BOAT BARRED ZONE WIDENED

Region Around Enemy Support- and Verde Islands Extended. ing Points on African Coast

London, Jan. 8.—Further extension of the submarine barred zone is announced in a wireless statement, sent out by the German government. It becomes operative on Jan. 11.

The extensions, which are particularized in the message, affect the region around "enemy supporting points" on the Cape Verde Islands and the point of support of Dakar, French Senegal, with the adjoining coastal district. The barred zone around the Azores is extended easterly over the Island of Madeira, which "serves our adversaries as a point of support."

The Cape Verde Islands are off the western coast of Africa and Dakar is near Cape Verde on the African coast. The Island of Madeira is 440 miles from the coast of Morocco and lies southeast of the Azores and on the direct ship routes to the Cape Verde Islands. The Cape Verde Islands and Madeira belong to Portugal.

The German barred zone was extended around the Azores late last November at which time the channel to Greece left open in the Mediterranean also was closed.

TWO MEN FROM JACOB JONES HELD IN GERMANY

Washington, Jan. 9.—Two men from the destroyer Jacob Jones, submerged on Dec. 6, now are held prisoner in Germany. It was officially announced here today. Through the Red Cross, the navy has learned that one is Albert de Mello, seaman, and the other John Francis Murphy, cook. Both were aboard the Jacob Jones when it was sunk in the North Atlantic. Bedford, Mass. Murphy, whose name was given previously as "Marfee," lives in Newport, R. I.

ident since Lincoln, and says: "He once more utters the unspoken thoughts of humanity—thoughts too deep for old world politicians to utter. Mr. Wilson has the supreme gift of articulating and interpreting to the world its anguished vision of the future. The most thrilling passage in his inspired message is one in which he reads the inner meaning of the Russian revolution. We implore our politicians to emulate his spiritual insight."

"MAGNA CHARTA OF PEACE." London, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's speech, like all his utterances since America entered the war, takes the leading place in both the news and editorial columns of the London press. One newspaper describes it as "the magna charta of future peace."

Coming so closely on the heels of Premier Lloyd George's address at the labor conference, the words of Mr. Wilson's address, the words of the heads of the American and British governments are compared closely. While some differences are found in the manner of discussing the various questions, this evening's newspapers find no disagreement in essential policy.

It is noted that the president deals more sympathetically with the Bolsheviks than did the premier, but it is pointed out that America has not suffered from the Russian collapse as the western allies have. However, the Westminster Gazette, the workman's Mr. Wilson's "careful, sympathetic language" and says it hopes that "all misunderstandings which may have arisen from other statements will be removed by the unequivocal language in which the president adopts the Russian declaration as his own."

The speech appears in the newspapers under big headlines such as "America's Terms to Germany," "World Peace Program," and "Great Program of International Reforms." The Evening News in its introduction describes the speech as one of world-wide importance in which the president laid down America's peace terms in clear, direct and simple language. It continues: "With but trifling exceptions Mr. Wilson's views coincide with and indorse those expressed by Mr. Lloyd George. Because of this fact Mr. Wilson's speech will be read with double satisfaction in this country."

The News regards as noteworthy passages of the speech those offering help to Russia and declaring that the peace negotiations must be absolutely open.

Defends Allies' Aims. The Star emphasizes the passages referring to the freedom of the seas, reduced armaments, abolition of secret diplomacy and taking a stand against economic warfare after the conclusion of peace. It describes the speech as a clear-cut definition of the aims of the allies.

Under the "The Parallel Offensive—A Second Blow," the Standard heralds the president's address as "another notable contribution to the drumfire on the enemy's moral position." It hopes that no opportunity will be lost in future to "blast" blows on the system whose creed, in Mr. Wilson's words, is "imperial domination."

Surrender Ruling Class Near. This newspaper says the surrender of the German ruling class may be nearer than some think; therefore the allies must continue to drive home to

(Continued on Page Nine.)

BRITISH LABOR INDORSES PRES. WILSON'S PROGRAM

London, Jan. 9.—Representatives of British labor issued a manifesto today giving wholehearted support to the program presented in President Wilson's speech yesterday. The manifesto says that "in essential respects it is so similar to that which the British labor put forward that we need not discuss any points of difference in detail."

RUSSIANS VOICE APPRECIATION

Embassy at Washington "Profoundly Stirred by President's Words of Encouragement."

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Russian embassy today issued a statement of appreciation of President Wilson's reference to the Russian people in his address yesterday to congress. It said, "The Russian embassy," it said, "profoundly stirred by the generous words of encouragement addressed to Russian people in the last message of the president, is cherishing a most earnest and vivid hope that this momentous appeal for justice and democracy will be brought to the knowledge of every Russian citizen and resound all through the boundless Russian country."

Support to Allies' Cause. "The new statement of war aims, embodying the supreme precepts of equity and unselfishness, is certain to deeply touch the hearts of the Russians. The president, by emphasizing the best of the idealistic strivings of the Russian people and the real essence of their seeking of a just and democratic settlement, has given a powerful support in Russia to the cause the allies are fighting for."

"The greatest value should be attributed to the vivifying factor of a firm recognition, as an essential war aim, that Russia should be enabled to achieve an unembarrassed and independent determination of her own political developments and national policy. Will Strengthen Faith. "The assistance promised the Russian people, in attaining their utmost hope of liberty, will strengthen the faith and pour a new stream of energy into all elements in Russia, which, in spite of the moral and physical exhaustion of the country, cannot yield to the forces of autocracy and will oppose in the way conditions will allow, all attempts of hampering the achievements of the luminous ends of humanity and democracy of which President Wilson has been the spokesman."

OPTIMISM PREVALENT IN SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS

New York Election Gave Great Boost—South No Longer Solid in Opposition—Local Advocates Telegraph Judge Moon.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, Jan. 9.—"The solid south" is breaking up in its opposition in the house to the federal amendment granting woman's suffrage. This is the claim of suffrage leaders and advocates of the cause who are waging a silent fight in congress for a successful vote Thursday.

The republicans in the house are playing a clever game of politics. They are lining up so that if the suffrage amendment carries they will claim much of the credit, and if it fails the democrats will stand to lose by it.

The New York election has done much to change the opinion of members of congress, and there are many new conversions to the faith. The west and north, as represented in congress, are fairly solid for the amendment, it is claimed.

Here is how some of the important states will vote, according to the forecast:

Illinois and New York will be practically solid for the amendment. There may be two exceptions in New York. It is declared a majority in Pennsylvania is for the amendment. Western states, such as Nevada, Colorado and Kansas, will vote for suffrage. In Iowa all but one representative will vote for suffrage. In Missouri the suffrage cause will get all but one vote. Washington and Wyoming will vote in the affirmative; California and Oregon likewise.

Indiana is considered a pivotal state, but there are not more than two of the representatives who will vote against the amendment, and one of these said yesterday: "I want to vote for the amendment and I don't know but what I will." New England states will show a divided vote. The sentiment is not yet crystallized.

Shower of Telegrams to Moon. Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Nashville, was confident today that the amendment will pass. She is staying at headquarters of the National Woman's Suffrage association on Rhode Island avenue. A deluge of telegrams from

OIL SUPPLY TO BE REQUISITIONED

Government Has Selected Man as Administrator—New Phase Fuel Control.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The government is preparing to take control of the oil supply, under the fuel administration. A man has been selected to take charge and his name will be made public with the announcement of the government's decision.

It is understood that the government's plans are not fully matured and will not be until the new appointee makes an investigation. Licensing of the oil industry from the wells to the wholesaler is contemplated.

TO ENLIVEN INTEREST IN RIFLE SHOOTING

Washington, Jan. 9.—Reorganization of the national board for promotion of rifle practice, which is designed to stimulate interest in rifle shooting throughout the country and to establish necessary ranges, was announced today by the war department. The reorganized board will hold its first meeting tomorrow to take up a revision of regulations for the establishment of rifle ranges for the use of National guards, home guards and civilian rifle clubs; also of rifle practice work for colleges and schools.

DRASTIC MEASURES FOR SAVING FUEL PROVIDED

Boston, Jan. 9.—Drastic measures for the conservation of fuel and light are provided in an order issued today by James J. Stewart, fuel administrator for New England, applicable throughout Massachusetts. They include the closing of theaters, bars and all places of amusement at 10 p. m. The order, which is to take effect Monday, provides that office, banking and other business buildings shall not be heated on Sundays and holidays or on Saturday after 12 noon, or other days after 5 p. m., except sufficient to prevent freezing. No elevator service shall be given on Sundays, holidays, or between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. on other days.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS NEW VICTORY

House Rules Committee Makes Decision—Vote Taken 4 P. M. Thursday.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Woman suffrage forces won another preliminary victory in the house today when the rules committee decided that the new suffrage committee and not the judiciary committee should have charge of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution when it comes up for vote tomorrow. The amendment as reported by the suffrage committee makes no limitations on the time in which the states must act on the resolution.

Representative Raker, of California, who will have charge of the resolution in the house tomorrow, predicted its adoption by more than a dozen votes over the necessary two-thirds. Debate will run four hours and the voting will begin at 4 o'clock.

Washington, Jan. 9.—House leaders who favor the woman suffrage amendment, headed by Representative Raker, of California, conferred with President Wilson late today. It was understood that the suffrage congressmen hope to get the president to aid in some way the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the house tomorrow.

Strike Settled; Non-Union Man Withdrawn. Waycross, Ga., Jan. 9.—A strike of Atlantic Coast Line railroad machine and repair shop workers at this place was settled today by the withdrawal of the man who held no union card, and the men will return to work tomorrow.

COLD, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

I wondered why it is just now we draw such fine distinctions; why "meat" should be confined to "cow" in meatless day restrictions; and so I asked a restaurateur, who, with a band of "chickens" and "A rabbit's just a h. - e. - e."

The weather? Fair and much colder to night. Thursday, fair and colder.



SOUTH CAROLINA URGED TO PASS "DRY" MEASURE

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 9.—Gov. Manning today transmitted to the South Carolina general assembly the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution. In his annual message to the legislature yesterday the governor strongly urged that the amendment be ratified.

Because of the scarcity of coal, the two houses of the legislature today adopted resolutions to cut the session to one-half its usual length.

SURPRISE SORTIE OF FRENCH SUCCESSFUL

Positions of Teutons East of St. Mihiel Demolished—150 Prisoners Taken.

Paris (Tuesday), Jan. 8.—In a surprise attack, east of St. Mihiel today, French troops penetrated German defenses on a front of nearly a mile. After demolishing the positions and destroying shelters, they returned to their own lines with 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns, the official statement, issued tonight by the war office, says.

Attempt in Champagne Fails.

The French repulsed an enemy attempt in Champagne. In the Verdun sector and in upper Alsace the artillery battle continues. The statement reads:

In the Champagne we repulsed an enemy attempt against our small posts east of Mont Teton. The artillery fire was rather lively in the Avescourt and Bezonvaux sectors.

In the Woëvre in the region north of Selbach we carried out an extensive surprise attack which succeeded completely. Our detachments penetrated the enemy positions on a front of about 1,500 meters. The German defenses were demolished and the shelters destroyed. In accordance with orders our troops afterward returned to their own lines, bringing back prisoners and a number of machine guns and hand grenades.

In upper Alsace the artillery on both sides was active north of the Rhine-Rhone canal.

Enemy Fire Dispersed.

Belgian communication: Jan. 7 and 8 were marked especially by the dispersion of the enemy's fire. Intensity which had been directed against the neighborhoods of Ramcapelle, Pervyse, St. Jacques Capelle, Oudecapelle and Neucapelle. Elsewhere our trenches in the Dixmude section were the object of a rather violent bombardment, which our batteries repelled most energetically. This afternoon German guns shelled rather intensely the regions of Bixshote and Lijhem. Our artillery replied by shelling enemy defensive organizations.

Army of the east, Jan. 7: "Enemy patrols were repulsed near Staraville. In the Cerna Bend our artillery carried out a destructive fire against enemy batteries. Enemy aviators have several times bombed towns along the Vardar and north of Monastir."

London, Jan. 9.—At just yesterday evening the enemy succeeded in entering two of our advanced posts north of the Ypres-Staden railway, but was immediately ejected by a local counter-attack. The war office reports: "Early this morning Canadian troops carried out a successful raid south of Lens, capturing two machine guns."

A total of 178 prisoners was brought back by the French from their raid upon the German lines in the region north of Selbach east of St. Mihiel, yesterday, the war office announced today.

There was intermittent artillery fighting at certain points on the front in some of our positions. "The total number of prisoners brought back by the French to their lines in consequence of their incursion into the German lines north of Selbach is 178, including one officer and eighteen noncommissioned officers."

In Hand Grenade Contests. "Western front: Army group of Prince Rupprecht—Under a strong protective fire British reconnoitering detachments launched an attack against the southern edge of Houtholst wood. A few companies attacked the Boesinghe-Staden railway. The enemy was unable to reach our lines at any point and his losses under our fire were very heavy. There was spirited artillery fighting on both sides of Lens. East of Bullecourt several hand grenade encounters were fought for possession of small sections."

Berlin Tells of Attack. Berlin, Jan. 9.—Strong French forces yesterday attacked the German positions on a front more than a mile west of Flirey and penetrated the line of German posts, the German staff announced today. During the night the Germans counter-attacked and forced the French back at all points to their former positions.

SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES CONFER WITH WILSON

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STRIKE SETTLED; NON-UNION MAN WITHDRAWN

Waycross, Ga., Jan. 9.—A strike of Atlantic Coast Line railroad machine and repair shop workers at this place was settled today by the withdrawal of the man who held no union card, and the men will return to work tomorrow.

FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN DEFENSES ON ONE-MILE FRONT

Virtual Inactivity on Western Front Enlivened—Submarine Barred Zone Extended to Include Cape Verde Islands and Madeira, Effective Jan. 11.

French troops in the Woëvre have enlivened the virtual inactivity on the western front by successfully completing a sortie into the German lines, east of St. Mihiel. The German positions on a 1-mile front were penetrated and 150 prisoners and some machine guns captured. After destroying the defenses and shelters the French returned to their own lines.

The French also made an attempt against the enemy lines near Ammerzwiler in Alsace, according to Berlin, which claims the thrust was repulsed. Paris announces the checking of German attempts in the region of Mont Teton in Champagne. Meanwhile the artillery duel northeast of Verdun and in upper Alsace continues active.

German troops in a local attack east of Bullecourt, west-northwest of Cambrai, entered the British trenches but a counter-attack ejected the enemy, who left eighteen prisoners in the hands of the British. Berlin reports the failure of a British thrust on the Boesinghe-Staden railway northeast of Ypres. The German artillery is still active in the Ypres sector.

Bad weather on the Italian front has reduced infantry operations to a minimum but the artillery is busy on the line between Asiago and the Piave.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his review of the 1917 campaign up to mid-November, says that the additional strength the Germans have gained from the Russian and Italian failures has largely been discounted. He declares that the ultimate destruction of the German armies has been brought appreciably nearer. The offensive campaign, planned for 1917 failed of completion, but on the west-

ern front the allies gained the victories of Arras, Vimy, Messines, Flanders, Verdun, Champagne and the Aisne.

Germany has extended her submarine barred zone to include the Cape Verde Islands and Madeira, off the northwestern coast of Africa, and part of the coast of French Senegal. The islands and the region about Dakar are alleged to be "enemy supporting points." The new order, which is effective Jan. 11, follows the one of November which extended the barred zone to include the Azores, which lie northwest of Madeira and north of the Cape Verde Islands. The new order virtually cuts off Spain, the only neutral in southern Europe from communication with North and South America.

President Wilson's message to congress on objects of the war and the possible bases of general peace was not received in London in time for extended comment by the leading British newspapers. Second editions, however, were recast to give the principal portions of the message greater prominence.

The afternoon newspapers comment appreciatively on the message, comparing it closely with the recent address of Premier Lloyd George and finding no disagreement in essential policy. It is described by one newspaper as "the Magna Charta of future peace."

The torpedoing of the British hospital ship Rewa, a 7,300-ton vessel, is announced. All the wounded on board were saved, the only casualties being among the crew, three members of which are missing. The steamer was sunk in the Bristol channel on the night of Jan. 4. She is declared to have been displaying all the markings and lights required by The Hague convention for the protection of such ships.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK IN CHANNEL

All Wounded Saved; Three Casualties Among Crew—British Vessel Torpedoed Jan. 4.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Nine men of the American steamer Harry Luckenbach, torpedoed and sunk on Jan. 6, are still missing, the navy department announced today based on a report from Vice-Admiral Sims. The report states that twenty-two members of the crew have been rescued.

London, Jan. 9.—The hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel on Jan. 4 while on her way from Gibraltar, it is announced officially. All the wounded were saved. There were three casualties among the crew. The announcement follows:

"His majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel at about midnight on Jan. 4 on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three Lascars being missing."

"She was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone as delimited in the statement issued by the German government on Jan. 19, 1917."

After making several charges of misuse of hospital ships, which were denied specifically by the entente governments concerned, the Germans last year suspended the immunity of these vessels in the English channel and certain other waters. The British discontinued special markings of hospital ships on grounds that they were merely rendered conspicuous thereby and were more liable to attack. Last September King Alfonso of Spain intervened and succeeded in obtaining an agreement from the belligerents for the free movement of hospital ships within specified areas.

The torpedoed vessel probably was the British steamship Rewa, 7,300 tons gross and 456 feet long. She was built in 1906 and owned in Glasgow and has been in the service of the British government.

The Bristol channel is an arm of the Atlantic extending into the southwestern part of Great Britain between Wales and the southwestern counties of England.

LANDED AT SWANSEA. Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 9.—Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital.

The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the Red Cross painted on her side.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN TEXTILE MILL STRIKE

Lloyd Phillips Sues Wiley Haney for Shooting Him During Disturbance.

Lloyd Phillips entered suit for damages to the amount of \$10,000 Wednesday morning against Wiley Haney and the United Hosiery mills. The suit, which is a rather unusual one, is based on personal injuries. Phillips, during the strike at the hosiery mills, was shot by Haney, who was employed at the mill at the time. It will be remembered that Haney fired at Will Peel, the bullet going wild and striking Lloyd Phillips, who was in the crowd at the time. Haney was recently tried in the criminal court and convicted in both cases, getting from one to five years in the Phillips case and six months and a fine of \$50 in the Peel case. Last Saturday his attorney, W. H. Cummings, entered a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge McKeown and the case appealed to the supreme court. Haney is in the county jail.

The evidence in the case showed that there was a strike on at the mills among the textile workers and Haney was employed at the mills during the strike. On the day of the trouble Haney was on his way to work when he claims he was met by an angry crowd which crowded him off the road and came at him in a threatening manner, some with sticks and rocks. He claims that Will Peel, with whom he had had some trouble before, had a knife advancing on him when he fired point-blank at Peel, the bullet going wild and striking Phillips instead. He claims that he was provoked, pulled his pistol and fired point-blank into the crowd, which was composed partly of women and children.

THE MONEY WAS SENT TO THE TREASURY CASHIER FOR DEPOSIT IN THE CONSCIENCE FUND. Today it was discovered the bills were counterfeit. Now Chief Moran, of the secret service, is looking for the man with a counterfeit conscience.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS SENT TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary McAdoo yesterday received a box of counterfeit bills containing \$18 in bills. "I am deeply repentant," wrote the sender, "for having defrauded the government of this sum and now return it." The money was sent to the treasury cashier for deposit in the conscience fund.

Now Chief Moran, of the secret service, is looking for the man with a counterfeit conscience.

TELEPHONE MARRIAGE DEFIES QUARANTINE

Alexandria, La., Jan. 9.—A ceremony performed over the telephone was the means employed today to overcome the barrier to their marriage imposed by the quarantine for spinal meningitis at Camp Beauregard, by Private John B. Caldwell, whose home is in Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Lorene Smith, of Kansas City, Mo. The ceremony was performed by Judge W. F. Blackman, the judge, the bride, her mother and witnesses being gathered around a telephone in the courthouse here, while Caldwell and his witnesses were gathered around a telephone at Camp Beauregard.

In an opinion requested by Judge Blackman and announced last night, Atty.-Gen. Cocco stated that marriages by telephone were "against the declared policy of the state" and "should be discouraged, although they might in some cases be legal."